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Queen's College Journal,

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FOR the gymnasium question, about which so much was said last year, a temporary solution appears to have been found, which will probably satisfy most of us until some future benefactor endows us with a gym. of our own. The city Y. M. C. A. have built an excellent gymnasium, well equipped and with a good instructor; attached to it there are also swimming and shower baths. To this town students are charged a fee of five dollars, and those from outside half this amount. Quite a number attend regularly, the swimming baths being especially popular.

For those who do not wish to make enough use of a gymnasium to justify their joining the Y. M. C. A., there is the top flat of the Science Hall, which was fitted up last year, and has this year been much improved, so that a number attend daily. On account of its small size several useful pieces of apparatus are wanting, such as a punching bag, etc., and there are no facilities for running; last year's horizontal bar, too, has disappeared; but notwithstanding this, much good may be got from the apparatus which we have. Some more pairs of boxing gloves would, however, be desirable, as every day we see four or five intending combatants waiting for others to cease. Originally there were enough, but several right-hand gloves have disappeared, so that at

present there are five or six lefts which, having no rights to match, are absolutely useless. We hope that the committee will see to this.

* * *

Whatever the various opinions of Mr. Gladstone's public policy may be, all must admit that he is himself the greatest man now before the world. Though Premier of Great Britain and Ireland, and though severe political storms overhang his Ministry, he recently found time to deliver a lecture at Oxford on "Mediaeval Universities," nor has any one accused him of having neglected his political duties in order to do so. Our report is collated from that given in the *New York Nation*.

Mr. Gladstone's magnificent voice cast its wonder-working spell upon its hearers from the very beginning, and though the academic manner of his delivery kept his eye for the greater part of the time closely fixed upon his manuscript, the compelling power of his personality dominated the assembled university, even when a well-considered allusion to Lord Salisbury brought down the house. Before he began speaking, and when the lecture closed at the end of an hour and a half, there was unbounded enthusiasm and unlimited applause, but the thrill of these moments was not so great as to prevent his auditors from perceiving upon him certain marks of flagging vigour which they forgot while listening to the "old man eloquent."

That part of the lecture which dealt specifically with Mediaeval Universities was unavoidably somewhat bare of his characteristic eloquence, for the very reason that he had been conscientious in his study of the technical points involved. Only a word or two was given to various Italian Universities, to Charlemagne and to Alfred. The beginnings of Oxford were fixed not earlier than the twelfth century, at which period Paris easily held the "prior principalitas," which did not pass over to Oxford until the fourteenth century, although as early as 1252 Oxford began to hold her own. During the fourteenth century Ox-

ford was superior to all others. Mr. Gladstone was most lucid in pointing out the cause of Oxford's greatness at this period—the decisive and exceptional influence of that order, whose founder, St. Francis, had done everything to hold himself and his followers aloof from academic life. Oxford became the centre of resistance to the Dominican attempt, disastrously triumphant elsewhere, to displace the Augustinised Plato of the fathers of the church by putting in his stead the Christianised Aristotle of Thomas Aquinas.

During the fifteenth century Oxford was still ahead of Cambridge, having Selling, Linacre, Colet and Sir Thomas Moore to boast of. But during the next century there was an entire change. The Reformation belonged to Cambridge "where it had its real commencement." The Elizabethan bishops were for the most part Cambridge men. Many theologians were summoned from abroad, as if to give tangible proof of incompetency at home. In the seventeenth century Cambridge remained in the lead. Taking the seventeenth and eighteenth together, Cambridge confronts her rival with Bacon, Milton, and Newton, "names before which we can only bow." Milton's name suggested that until the close of the last century, Oxford has made hardly any contribution "to the noble list of English poets." The paramount influence of an Oxford philosopher, John Locke, from the speaker's own college, was next dwelt upon.

In the last third of the lecture he spoke of men of action and said that Becket, Langton, Wolsey and Laud were the greatest ecclesiastics since the Norman conquest, and to these names he added Wycliffe and Newman. All save Langton had been Oxford men. He described Laud as standing "upon the historic stage half way between culprit and martyr," said of Wycliffe that it was his singular destiny to produce in Bohemia results far more potent than in his own country, and of Newman that it was he who had "set a mark upon the mind and inner spirit of the English church which it is likely to carry through many generations." He made a wonderfully telling plea in behalf of Laud against Macaulay's hard words. His conclusion as to men of action was guardedly expressed, but to the

effect that Oxford men shone superior to Cambridge men in action.

In closing, he protested against that theory of education, happily without footing at Oxford and Cambridge "which would have it to construct machines of so many horse power, rather than to form characters to rear into time excellence that marvellous creature we call man—which gloats upon success in life instead of studying to secure that the man shall always be greater than his work and and never bounded by it." At the end he dwelt solemnly upon the beauties of theology and the loveliness of the Oxford motto: *Dominus illuminatio mea.*

* * *

But as this is our last issue before the voting, or at least before the pledging of votes will be practically over, we feel that it is necessary to call attention to two other points in reference to the election. Last week the JOURNAL, both in editorials and in a communication, emphasized the necessity and suggested means of a closer union between the Arts and Medical students. Now it appears very plain that the first step towards unity in the Alma Mater Society must be taken in our election. If we are now really only separate faculties of the one university, why is it any longer necessary for us to perpetuate the old rivalry between Medicine and Arts in our election of a president? If Arts men are in earnest in their loudly professed desire to attach the interest of the Meds. to the Alma Mater, why is the supreme question with the Senior Year at present: "How can we get ahead of the Meds. in the election of the president?"

Our contention is not that there should be only one candidate brought out for presidential honors. We should have at least two or even three of our best graduates running for the office; and the more popular they are, and the more equal their qualifications, the better will be the election and the fuller the treasury. What we do contend against is that because a candidate is nominated by a section of Arts men, all Arts men should be considered in honor bound to vote for him, and that the Meds. should act on the same onesided policy. Surely the placing of the best man in the president's chair is of more importance than

that an Arts or Medical triumph should be achieved. So we hope that unmeaning partyism will be stamped under foot in this election, and that every voter will exercise his independence without the least fear of being charged with disloyalty. The only disloyalty in the matter is disloyalty to the Alma Mater in the form of voting, not for her best interests, but for the perpetuation and promotion of sectional feelings.

* * *

The other point which we wish to call attention to is the debasing custom of personal canvassing. We feel sure that when this practice is stripped of the show of decency which it borrows from its resemblance to the canvass in civic elections, and when we see what it really means in Alma Mater elections, any student who respects himself will be ashamed to approach a fellow—in earnest at least and ask him for his vote.

In our opinion there is only one consideration which can justify a man in seeking election to a public office, namely, that he sees in the office greater power to promote the public good. This again presupposes that he has in mind some principle to advance, or some definite scheme to promote, which he conceives essential to the general welfare, and by the merits of which scheme he is willing to stand or fall. So in his personal canvass he does not insult his own manhood in asking support, for he has in mind the principle or scheme and not his own selfish gratification. Otherwise he is not a public man but personified selfishness, craving undeserved public favor. So when he approaches an elector, he does not manifest the shame-facedness often visible in our Alma Mater candidates, betraying the inward consciousness, that in the act of asking public favor they are violating their better instincts. A candidate with a worthy platform on the contrary asks not for personal favor or recognition, but for the power to promote a good end, and values that honor only which comes spontaneously as a reward of merit.

But in Alma Mater elections, as a rule, this "platform" element has been nil. The candidate never thinks of advancing his claims to our support. The reason why he does not is evident. Unless he were even more unblushing than a patronizing figure familiar in the

lobbies of late, he would hesitate to tell the naked truth and say: "I would like you to do me an honor," or "I've done a great deal for the society expecting reward and I'm afraid you'll forget me," or "I consider myself better qualified to fill the office than anyone else," or—which may be a shade more modest—"I'm the Arts (or Medical) candidate." Surely college men ought to be able to see that an honor is an honor only when it comes unsought; and if he does think himself the best man he should content himself with showing it by his works, and allowing those whom he benefits the privilege of recognizing him by bestowing honors and increased powers. So let us with the approaching contest once more lift up the standard of academic self-respect and manliness which we have been treading under our feet in the past, and boycott in every case the man who pulls wires, the man who shadows the seniors for a nomination, the man who says he won't canvass but busies himself with sending one friend after this voter and another after that. Let us at the campaign mass meetings put down a bad mark against a candidate every time that he departs from the discussion of Alma Mater interests to engage in a cheeky rehearsal of his Herculean labors for our good in the past, or to serve up a glittering array of his virtues—as they appear in his own eyes—or his triumphs on the campus, in the class-room, or even on the JOURNAL staff.

Let us bring in a new era of self-respect, leaving it to our friends to honor us, and honoring only those with our support who hold themselves in sufficient honor not to ask it, except for a worthy purpose. To use the words quoted by a great orator on trial before the Concursus :

"Ring out the old, ring in the new,
Ring out the false, ring in the true."

When is the Court going to start its work of curbing the cheek of some of our freshmen. Last year we heard a lot about what '93 were going to do when they became seniors, but though College opened seven weeks ago, nothing has yet been done. It cannot be that they cannot find cases, for about ten of the freshmen as well as several sophomores and juniors richly deserve to be courted. Bestir yourselves, gentlemen!

+Literature.+

DAVID GRIEVE.

BY MRS. HUMPHREY WARD.

DT must be allowed that the prevailing impression left in the mind after a first perusal of "David Grieve" is one of weariness at its undue length. This is followed by the conviction that Mrs. Humphrey Ward is the prominent character rather than David Grieve himself. As in Robert Elsmere, the hero is made the medium for the expression of the author's views on social and theological questions, and to a certain extent loses his identity in consequence. We are not always sure whether the opinions he lays down are really his own. Sometimes he seems to be only a lay figure on which Mrs. Ward is pleased to hang divers doctrines, orthodox and heterodox. This is principally the case in the third and fourth divisions of the work, where his wavering thoughts crystallise and take definite shape. In spite of these drawbacks the book is one of engrossing interest, an interest which deepens with a second reading. From an artistic point of view the first section, entitled Childhood, is to our mind, certainly the best. Nothing could be more vivid and truthful than the description of David's and his sister's early life, the hard and grasping aunt, the weak and covetous uncle with his twinges of remorse, and the sordid surroundings of the farm on the bleak hill side. Louie's character is perhaps the best sustained in the whole book, repulsive as it is. In the wild and passionate child is clearly shadowed forth the heartless and reckless girl, the desperate and vicious woman. We are prepared for her miserable end from the first, it seems the natural fulfilment of a fate which could not have been averted, without a far stronger power at work for her salvation than any around her possessed. Her painful story is rendered doubly so by the callousness of David, who in the critical time of temptation in Paris, abandons her to her fate with an indifference which is in keeping neither with his past or future character. This inconsistency in the character of David, is, in our opinion a decided blemish. We feel that it would be impossible, for a man of David's tenacious affection and strong family instincts, to throw

his sister over in the midst of the temptations which surround her, however overwhelming the storm and stress of his own troubles. The patience and constancy with which he afterwards stands by Louie to the bitter end, under provocations which few men would have endured, are, we think, sufficient proof of this.

At the time of his sister's sorest need, however, his own passion for the young and fascinating artist, Elise Delauncey, makes him almost oblivious to the dangers of her path, and he only awakes to a sense of his responsibility when it is beyond his power to help. The first act of the Parisian drama closes at last for both David and Louie, for the one in an entire surrender to her worst instincts, for the other in a rude awaking from his dream of happiness. The whole description of the wild student life in Paris is given with wonderful exactness and fidelity. The author is, no doubt, convinced herself of the truth of the words which she puts into Regnault's mouth, which he says of the French youth, "they will never strike anything out of nature that is worth having—wrestle with her to any purpose. Why? Because they have every sort of capacity, every sort of cleverness, and *no character!*"

From the chaos of thought and belief which ensues David emerges a new man, and by slow degrees and with painful effort at last reaches a firm standpoint of principle and action. His marriage with the hitherto extremely weakminded and frivolous Lucy, which follows so quickly on his Paris experience, though at first sight improbable, is the not unnatural action of a lonely and affectionate nature longing to escape from his solitude, and feel something of the happiness of family life, "yet was it Lucy he kissed? Lucy he gathered in his arms? Or was it not rather love itself? the love he had sought, had missed, but must still seek and seek?" [Neither Lucy, nor her unselfish, if somewhat narrow minded cousin Dora, who has long loved David, seems to have greatly influenced his development. On Lucy, on the other hand, David's influence, after long years, tells in an almost miraculous manner, for it is only thus that we can account for the wonderful transformation which takes place so suddenly in

the vain and selfish woman. Perhaps of all his intimates, the little deformed minister (whom, bye the bye, we have often before encountered in the walks of fiction) has the strongest hold upon David, but to a nature such as his, the formation of his character owed little to external aid. In the latter part of the book the influence of Amiel's "Journal Intime" is distinctly seen. The hero's reflections are in fact so much in the same strain that we are sometimes at a loss to distinguish quotations from original thoughts.

One of the principal characters in this part of the work, is, we think, inferior to the rest. David's little son, Sandy, inherits his father's tendency to echo Mrs. Ward, and his precocious speeches consequently lack spontaneity, the one thing needful in child wit. He is unreal and not to be admitted in the company of our child favourites.

The aim of the book is unmistakeably this, to tell the history (as conceived by Mrs. Ward) of the struggles of a human soul through the mists of doubt, ignorance and sin, to the freedom of the perfect man, independent in thought and action, yet owning allegiance to the highest form of moral and intellectual law. In this rather than in the story as such, lies the chief attraction of the work, which owes not a little of its interest to the vividness and realism of the scenes brought before us, and the fidelity and truthfulness of the minutest details.

L. S.

* * *

"A short sketch of the Presbyterian Church in Canada" is a small volume by Dr. Gregg, of Toronto, and, to all concerned in the welfare of Presbyterianism, should prove interesting, firstly on account of the author's reason for writing the book, viz., "considering that it was due to the memory of those who planted the Presbyterian Church in British North America and of those through whose labours it has by God's blessing grown from small beginnings to its present extent, it seemed proper that its history should be recorded." Beginning with the settlement of the Huguenots, the arrival of the first Presbyterian ministers, and the establishment of the first Presbyteries at Halifax and Truro, the writer traces in brief outline every step in the development and

growth of that body, so firmly united and which now yields such a mighty moral influence in Canada. The book is supplied at half cost to those entering the ministry.

+College News.+

A. M. S.

THE first open meeting of this academic year was held in Convocation Hall on Saturday, Nov. 19th, and the present executive have much reason to congratulate themselves upon the result. It was the most successful event which has occurred during their tenure of office, and to all who attended will be a pleasant memoir of the executive which will so soon be counted among the past. The largest assembly, including students and citizens, that ever gathered at any public Alma Mater meeting was present, and everyone was well repaid for his attendance, both by entertainment and instruction. All were in good humour. The jokes were seasonable and suitable and the order was excellent. The chairman was noticed to laugh frequently, and only once did he relapse into his stern philosophical mood, when a Sophomore attempted to give a reading and the audience have so far failed to understand whether it was philosophical or sentimental, whether poetry or prose, but that may be accounted for when we remember that the reader said he had not prepared it. Before he next endeavors to recite he might be able to strengthen his lung power and drop his peculiar attitude which may be natural but not very taking.

As the names of the members included in Mr. Mowat's notice of motion had not been posted up they will not be accepted as members till next meeting. He also gave notice of motion that at next meeting he would move that Dr. Knight be made an honorary member. Mr. Ford gave a notice of motion referring to the payment of expenses incurred in connection with the torchlight procession.

Mr. Rowlands, '93, auditor of curator's accounts, wanted to report but was not permitted till next meeting.

A communication was read from Toronto Medical School desiring a representative to their dinner. This was referred to the Medical students.

Another communication from Toronto University Literary Society asking Queen's to take steps in arranging an Inter-Collegiate debate was referred to the executive.

Then followed the debate, "Resolved that Ireland should have Home Rule." Messrs. Hugo and Lavell taking the affirmative, and Messrs. Connery and Hodges the negative. Mr. Hugo referred to the tendency towards Home Rule. He contrasted the union of the United States and of Canada to the enforced union of Great Britain and Ireland. His matter was very theoretical.

Mr. Connery showed the impossibility of an Irish Parliament, owing to the religious feeling, which comprised the principal part of his address.

Mr. Lavell, opposing this point, read various extracts to show that Home Rule means civil and religious liberty. Then taking up Mr. Hugo's argument, he showed that Ireland was no exception to this tendency for Home Rule, which it would be if (a) the community was unfit to govern itself, (b) if the people were too ignorant to rule themselves.

Mr. Hodges, reviewing, showed that the union of 1800 was not compulsory. His other points were, (a) the state of education forbids the granting of Home Rule, (b) the cry for Home Rule was kept up by the money from America which went into the pockets of selfish agitators, (c) the people of Ulster say away with Home Rule. Mr. Hodges waxed very eloquent while describing scenes which meet the eye on a journey through Ireland. The pity of the audience was visibly moved.

Mr. Lavell for the affirmative summed up.

Messrs. Jack, Miller and Macdonnell were the judges, and decided in favor of the affirmative.

An instrumental solo by Miss Dupuis, a solo by Miss Anglin, several selections by the double quartette, and a motion by Mr. Drummond that the thanks of the Society be tendered to all who had aided in the entertainment of the evening brought the meeting to a close.

The double quartette had no small share in the success of the evening. Their selections seemed to catch the audience, and the best we can say of them is that we hope to hear them often.

ECHOES OF THE DEBATE.

C-nn-ry never made a point.—H-dg-s.
Don't get on the *bust*, Hodges.
Christmas box on you, M-nz-s.

H-dg-s didn't say much. I made all the points.—C-nn-ry.

The Irish increase in geometrical progression. (Lavell faints.)—H-dg-s.

Does that mean 1-12-144-1728.—Prof. D-p-s.

I said a piece at the Alma Mater meeting.—R. Me-z-es.

Upon my soul I believe Ireland would keep quiet under Home Rule.—F. H-go.

A young man of eighteen settles on a farm of two acres and raises twelve children—(loud applause and laughter). But give me a chance.—J. H-dg-s.

I have a hundred thousand relatives in Ireland who don't own anything but the rags on their backs, and they're not worth owning.—D. G. S. Co-n-ry.

* * *

Once more the Elections and the Philistines in the persons of active canvassers, are upon us. The position of the JOURNAL on the subject of elections has always been pronounced. Year after year it seems necessary to inform students that in neglecting to exercise their franchise they are not only shirking their duty to their Alma Mater, but also are losing a distinct privilege. The position of the Alma Society in Queen's is unique. It may be said to control all our College interests outside our immediate class work. Besides this, however, in its business meetings and in the weekly programmes provided it affords about the only chance a student has of perfecting himself in rules of procedure and in public speaking. Great care then should be exercised in bringing forward suitable candidates as on the executive will largely depend the success of the Society during the coming year. On this point, however, little need be said. The fault in the past has rather been the continuous apathy of the students. We surely are concerned in far more than merely electing our candidate—important as that may be. It should be the aim of every student both by attendance and by taking part in the discussions to make the Alma Mater in reality what it sometimes has been but in form—the expression of the consensus of opinion of all the students. If

some of our advanced students in Divinity, in Science, in Mathematics, in Philosophy, &c., would remember that truth, however valuable in itself, is of little value to humanity unless we have the power of well expressing it, and would become constant attendants, our meetings would become of even greater interest. In return for their kindness we would guarantee them the removal of a too evident mustiness and antiquity.

FOOTBALL.

The freshmen and seniors were to have played a match in the inter-year series. The men of '96 defaulted, being unable to get together a team composed solely of Arts students. However, a practise game was played, five Medical freshmen being allowed to play. The seniors won by a score of 12 to 5. '93 were weakened by the absence of Curtis, Dean, Ford and Norris, while '96 were without the services of Weatherhead. The game was a very fair exhibition of Rugby, considering the fact that a great part of it was played in darkness. There is excellent football material in '96.

93 vs. 94.

This was the final match in the inter-year series, and excited a great deal of interest around the halls. The general expectation was that '94 would win, owing to the strength and speed of their wings, but '93's superiority in the back division more than counterbalanced any inferiority on the wings. The teams were as follows:

'93.—Irving, back; Curtis, Richardson, Dean, halves; McNab, quarter: Mowat, Laird, Norris, forwards; Peck, Johnson, Young, Malone, Campbell, Stewart, Ford, wings.

'94.—Ferguson, back; Dyde, Horsey, Scott, halves; Mitchell, quarter; Fox, McKinnon, Moore, forwards; Tudhope, Johnson, Gray, Rayside, Moffatt, Ilett, Asselstine, wings.

Referee—A. E. Ross.

Umpire—Harry Farrell.

In the first half '94 had the advantage of the slope, and rapidly piled up 9 points, consisting of a try (converted) and 3 rouges. Then the seniors braced up and did better work. Johnson and Young intercepted a pass from Mitchell and dribbled over the goal line, and Scott was forced to rouge. These tactics

were repeated shortly afterwards, Young securing a try, which Curtis failed to improve. No further scoring was done till half time.

When play was resumed '93 scored 2 rouges in rapid succession, and soon Peck obtained a try, which Curtis converted. Score, 13—9. Tudhope made a fine run, and equalized the score by another touch down, which Rayside failed to covert. With the score equal the greatest excitement prevailed. From the kick out '93 gradually forced the ball down the field. Curtis made a fine run and was tackled only a few feet from the goal line. The ball was scrimmaged and McNab had an easy run over the goal line. Curtis missed a rather difficult kick. A rouge and a touch in goal followed quickly, owing to the fine kicking of Richardson. Horsey kicked off, and Young securing the ball made a fine run, dodging two or three men, and obtaining a try, from which Curtis kicked a beautiful goal. Time was then called, the score being 25 to 13 in favor of the seniors.

Irving was hurt at the beginning of the game, and W. L. Grant filled his place creditably.

On the forward line the teams were very evenly matched, but '93's backs were stronger. For '94 Tudhope, Horsey, Dyde and Johnson played a particularly fine game, Tudhope's rushes in the second half being especially dangerous. For '93 Johnson, Peck and Young did good work on the wing. The game was rather closer than the score would indicate.

ARTS VS. MEDICINE.

On Saturday, Nov. 19th, teams representing the students in Arts and Medicine met in a friendly game. Owing to the wet condition of the campus it was not by any means a scientific exposition of the game. Cranston played an excellent game for Medicine. He is big and strong and understands the game, having played for a number of years with Upper Canada College. His services will be required next year in the scrimmage of our first fifteen. Fleming, Farrell and McLennan also played well. For Arts all did fairly well, but did not seem to exert themselves much. Arts won by a score of 21 to 11.

The next meeting of the A.M.S. promises to be a very interesting one, as matters of the greatest importance will be discussed.

W. M. C. NOTES.

In a certain boarding house in this city all the boarders were invited out for dinner on Thanksgiving day; but being blessed with a most generous landlady, they received their thanksgiving dinner one day last week.

Miss Annie G. Hill who attended one year in Medicine, preparatory to a degree in Dentistry, is attending the Dental College in connection with McGill, Montreal. "Such horned animals as horses, sheep and pigs."

Y. M. C. A.

In his talk on mission work in Japan, Stanley Chown treated rather of the darker side of the case, a side which is perhaps too often overlooked, viz: the difficulties. From his intimate personal knowledge of the circumstances it was very instructive, and the strong hope for missions expressed after such a review was encouraging.

Last Friday John Miller led our meeting, speaking on the true meaning of life—"Man's chief end is to glorify God and enjoy Him forever." One member (who must be a Revisionist) seemed to be dissatisfied with the statement but was non-committal on the point, probably awaiting the decision of the Briggs' trial. The leading idea strongly brought out by the leader and others was that "we are co-workers with Him."

In the absence of the Principal, who is giving a course of lectures in Ottawa, the Sunday morning Bible Class has been taught by Dr. Ross the last month.

BYSTANDER.

"Swear not at all" might well be incorporated in the rules and regulations governing the inter-year football matches of the future.

* * *

The day of great things is at hand and now that we have class poets galore, why not do something to stimulate rising genius and suitably reward the faithful followers of the muse? A cash prize is not the highest aim to set before a man, but since we have offered prizes to the best students, the best athletes, and the best elocutionists, why does not the Alma Mater offer a prize to the student sending to the JOURNAL the best original poem?

The experience of past years has shown that Alma Mater meetings cannot be made a success unless students themselves take interest enough in them to offer suggestions, and to help in carrying these suggestions out, when they are asked to do so by the committee. The executive is supposed to execute (not a joke) the wishes of the Society, but when it fails to express any of its wishes, is it any wonder that the committee has little to show. When the committee is forced from sheer desperation to act upon its own accord, if then its actions are not in line with the wishes of the Society, the Society can blame no one but its own members. Bystander has noticed with ever increasing wonder the ominous silence which always prevails when the 8th order of business is read by the chair—arranging programme for next ordinary meeting.

* * *

"We are men, my liege."

"Ay, in the catalogue ye go for men."—*Macbeth*.

Let no member of '96 fondly think that the poet intended to refer to him.

BYSTANDER.

'93 met on Monday last and appointed candidates for the various offices in the A.M.S. who are chosen exclusively from the senior year. The result of their deliberations will be announced later.

10 PER CENT OFF - -

**RAZORS, SKATES,
HOCKEY STICKS,
AND
POCKET KNIVES,**

—AT—
*** CORBETT'S ***

Corner Princess and Wellington Sts.